## UNITED STATES SENATE.

Senator Conkling Takes Up the Gauntlet for the Administration.

Military Interference in Louisiana Upheld by Legal Argument.

A BLOODY REVOLUTION CHECKED.

Arraignment of the Southern Democrats as Assassins and Rebels.

SHERIDAN'S RECORD AND CHARACTER DEFENDED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1875. Numerous petitions were presented by Messra, Johnston, (dem.) of Va.; Dennis (dem.) and Hamilton, (dem.) of Md.; Scott (rep.) and Cam-SRON, (rep.) of Pa.; SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, and LOGAN. (rep.) of lil., against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee and for the repeal of the act of 1872 relieving certain foreign products of ten per cent duty. Referred to the Committee on

Mr. Dorsey, (rep.) of Ark., presented petitions from citizens of Texas, Indian Territory and Ar-kansas, for the passage of a bill to organize the Territory of Okiohoma. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Navai Affairs, made a report in relation to the expediency of reducing the number of navy yards d naval hospitals. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHANDLER. (rep.) of Mich., from the Commite on Commerce, reported without amendment the Senate bill to promote economy and efficiency in the marine hospital service. Placed on the

Whereas the subsidy granted to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in 1871 was obtained by improper means and influences, therefore

hip Company in 1872 was obtained by improper means and influences, therefore Resolved hat the Committee on the Judiciary be intructed to inquire into the legality and excellency of elegality and excellency of elegality and excellence of elegality and excellence of the staff Judiciary authorizing a subsidy to be said Pacific Mail steamship Company.

Mr. Spracure, (ib.) of R. I., objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Mirchell, (eps.) of Oregon, introduced a bill making an appropriation for the improvement of Coquile River, in Oregon, by the construction of a cannal connecting its waters with those of the Pacific Ocean. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MIM. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee i Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favor-dy on a bill for the protection of the postal tota of the immates of lunatic safums. Placed

on the calencar.

Mr. Morrill. (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the bill to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the Distitute of Columbia and asked its immediate consideration, as the interest faits due on Monday next, and the federal government being responsible for it, or course it must be paid. The bill was passed.

Dashed.
The Chair then called for the business on the calendar, the Committee on Public Lands being entitled to the door, and the following bills were Senate bill for the relief of certain settlers upon

isposed of:—
Senate bill for the relief of certain settlers upon tomestead and pre-emption lands. Laid over, Senate bill to extend the time for proof and payment on pre-emption claims upon the public ands. Indefinitely postponed.
Senate bill to quiet the title of settlers on cerain railroad lands. Indefinitely postponed.
Senate bill to provide a revenue from the sale if public lands. Indefinitely postponed.
Senate bill providing for the permanent location if the southern terminus of the Gregon Central Railroad, and to amend the act entitled "An Act Franting "Lands to Aid in the Construction of a Bailroad and Telegraph Line from Portland to asteria and McMinnville, Oregon." Laid over. House bill granting the right of way and depot grounds to the Oregon Central Pacific Railway Company, through the public lands of the United States from Winnennoca, in the state of Newada, to the Columbia River, via Portland, Oregon.

massioner to ascertain the right of subjects of a mmissioner to ascertain the right of subjects of eat Britain to lands in the territory which was a subject of the award of the Emperor of Germy under the treaties of 1846 and 1871 between the Senate bill amendatory of and supplement to act of March 1, 1872, entitled, "An act to apart a certain tract of land lying near the dwaters of the Yellowstone River as a public "se" Passed.

park." Passed.

The House bill, to confirm pre-emption and homestead entries of public lands within the limits of railroad grants, in cases where such entries have been made under the regulations of the Public Lands Department, was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour and then laid

over.

Mr. Hanvey, (rep.) of Kansas, gave notice he would move to take the bill up next Monday.

Mr. Anthony, (rep.) of R. L. introduced a bill to provide for the distribution of the regular official scittons of certain public documents and Congressional records. Referred to the Committee on

sonal records. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Kansom, (dem.) of N.C., introduced a bill referring to the Court of Claims certain claims growing out of the war of the recellion. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. Boutwell. (rep.) of Mass., the bill to promote economy and edicercy in the Marine dossital Service was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sargen, of California, presented the petitions of cutzens of the District of Columbia have of the passage of the amenament submitted by him to the bill to frame a government for the District of Columbia. Laid on the thole.

CONKLING ON LOUISIANA.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution of Mr. Schurz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the rights of self-government under the constitution.

Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the rights of self-government under the constitution.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., said his own judgment of the fitness of things and of the value of time in this brief and last ecoing session would not lead him this this debate. Certainly no value placed by himself upon any opinion of his own would lead nim to consume an bour; but when days and weeks had been allotted to serious and extred discussion on this subject; when many senarors had expressed their views at large and some had reiterated them, he thought the time had come when shence ceased to have even the merit of disminishing the flow of words. The Presidential campaign of 1878 had been formally opened, it had been opened in the Senate of the United States, and legislation waits. It had been upon the sensational order. The honorable senator from this off. The many, leader of the Opposition, came in after the vacation, armed with a some was granatic effect and much upon the sensational order. The honorable senator from this off. The thing suggested an amendment so as to have the President of the United States; and its language was such that all were led to believe the President had committed some great wrong. He (Mr. Cockling) suggested an amendment so as to have the President of the United States; and its language was such that all were led to believe the President of the United States; and its language was such that all were led to believe the President of the United States; and its language was such that all were led to believe the President of the United States; and its language was such that all were led to believe the President of the United States; and its language was such that one of the collection of the collection of the collection of the president of the Collection of the collecti

by the Senator from Misseart (Mr. Schurz) the bosovarie senators on the senator for four hours, and what was his speech? He meant no disrespect when he said that speech was

The Senator denounced the acts of the President, the acts of the State Executive of Louisians and the acts of the State Executive of Louisians and the acts of the State Executive of Louisians and the acts of the State Executive of Louisians and the acts of the State Executive of Louisians and the acts of the State Executive of Louisians and the acts of the John of the Acts of the State Executive of Louisians and the acts of the John of the Acts of the State Executive of Louisians and the acts of the John of the Acts of the Louisian and the Acts of the Louisian and the Acts of the Louisian and Louisian an

the order from the Secretary of War to General Sheridan, stating that the President wished him to visit Louishina and Missispipi and ascertain for himsel and for the information of the Presi-dent the general condition of adars in those States. He was directed to extend his visit to other States if he desired. What the President desired was to be advised and receive such sug-gestions from General Sheridan as he might think advisable.

States. He was directed to extend his visit to other States if he desired. What the President desired was to be advised and receive such surgestious from General Sheridan as he might think advisable.

HARROWING TALES OF OPPRESSION.

Mr. Conkling here read the letter of the Secretary of war to General Sherhian. He next referred to the remarks of Mr. Bayard in reference to the President, and said he would commit to too record and the caim scrutiny of attertimes, when the din of this occasion had subsided, the act of the Chief Magistrate and the comment of the Senator from Delaware to stand side by side and testify of each other. Before the letter of the Fresident directing General Sheridan to go South the President and been compelled to listen to takes of suffering to which no man could be deal. They did not concern the election, but they concerned the lives, the homes and property of those who had never been faire to their country's flag, and under that hag were hunted as if they were wild beasts. These entreaties summoned the Guief Magistrate to his feet, one of their entireaties had reached him but three days before. It came from one who for twenty years had been a resident of Shreveport—a judicial officer, not appointed by the Fresident, out appointed by the committee in reference to scenes in Red River parish, where it was charged that the freedinen were driven from their nomes of the whites.

What General starged that the freedinen were driven from their nomes of the whites.

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What General starged that the freedinen were driven from their nomes of the winds.

He said troops were stationed in tousiana, and their presence there was lawful, because the stender remnant of our army must be stationed somewhere. It must be stationed in some state, and no matter where found is right to be there was unquestioned, and its without and in some state, an

was neither hearing nor assumption. Such is passion: such is passion: such is the Hor Breath of Party Feeling.

The Hor Breath of Party Feeling.

General Speridan was equally undeserving of prises or blame for the doings in New Orleans on the 4th of January, as he was no: in command when the Legislature mer. He states this fact without the heart of the manifest of the originates trophies of the nation when his traducers are forgotten he says be is willing to be held responsible for what others did to preserve the peace, though under the law he cannot make himself responsible for acts which he did not do.

tion when his traincers are forgotten he says he is withing to be held responsible for what others did to preserve the peace, though under the law he cannot make himself responsible for acts which he did not do.

When a great conflagration had visited a proud city of the West, when blocks and homes and stately edifices were crumbled to the earth, when those whose platform consists in irreverence to all law followed the fire, as sharks follows a ship, for the purpose of plundering the property of others, General sheridan, with the soldlers of this country, made with their bayonets a cordon around the goods and chattels of the people of that city and sayed them from robbery. Yet the Governor of the State of lilinois made him the object of special chastisement in a special Message. Men went before the Grand Jury seeking to have him indicted, seeking to trail his plume in the dust.

THE "ALL OF US" DRSPATCH.

Mr. Conkling here sent to the Clerk's desk and had read General Sheridan's despatch to the Secretary of War, saying, "I see my way clear it you will only have confidence," Commenting upon this despatch he said:—General Sheridan, in a seeting caldron of corruption, leared that rumors might cause his superiors here to leef a distrust in him, and sent this despatch to the Secretary; It was then that the secretary repined in haste:—"All of its approve your course." Later in the day he sent him another despatch, to the effect that the President and Cabinet were firm in the belief that all acts of his in New Orleans had been and would be judicious. Referring to the "canditti" despatch, Mr. Conkling said that General Sheridan did suggest impossible and violent modes of procedure. As a lawyer he could notain the degree of LL D. Irom any charity college in the lond. If Sheridan did suggest impossible and violent modes of procedure, and such as he has offended, object to it. The right of Sheridan had been challenged in this count and he offended? He applied the term to notorious maieractors. Those who robbed and plunder

may arise.

The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) cried out resterday, "What excuse has Emory?" He (Mr. Conkling) did not know. He old not appear or General Emory. He did not appear to vindicate he President of the United States. He needed no vindication. He was a stranger to the whole proceedings. He did not appear to champion the republican party. The republican party was in no sense privy to the record of the transactions in New Orleans.

Mr. Conkling next referred to the New York

sense privy to the record of the transactions in New Orieans.

Mr. Conkling next referred to the New York meeting, and said it had been asserted there that the Legislature expired when the five men were removed. He read from the speech of George Ticknor Curita, as reported in the New York Times, to the effect that if a single member of the Legislature was removed by any interierence the legal existence of the Legislature was destroyed, because its authority was destroyed, and that sentiment met with applause.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Resuming his argument, the Senator said.—Much had been done in Louisiana on both sides which he could not approve. He did not appear for Governor Keilogg, but he spoke for common sense, for common right. It there was a defect in Keilogg's title to the office of Governor, that had notating to do with this case. He argued that the laws of Louisiana required the Clerk of the former House to call the roll of the succeeding one, and that law was made for the very purpose of avoiding such a stratagem and conspiracy as was witnessed in the Legislature on the 4th of January. He read from the statutes of Louisiana the law touching this case, and argued that it was for the purpose of facilitating the organization of the respective bodies that the Secretary of the Senate and Clinef Clerk of the House of Representatives should hold over from one term to another until the qualification of their successors in office. So said the statte applying to the lower House of Congress, and ait the States of this Union bowed to that statute, no matter flow high party malice randers, and said after the Legislature on the 4th inst., and said of the 192 members fitty-two were republicans and fitty democrats. He next referred to the kidnapping of Cousin, and said after the Legislature on the 4th inst., and said of the Permeters of his collector of Taxes for two days. What Senator had risen on the other side to denounce this act of having embezzied \$3 two years before while Collector of Taxes for the

rested for detamation of character while attending as a witness. He mentioned this to show that the timost care should be taken as to guarding the liberty not only of a Legislature, but even of a witness before a legislature body. The senator from Onio (Mr. Thurman) said yesterday that he disapproven of outrages. James Buchanan disapproven of secession, but said he did not know any way to put it down.

RESPONSIBILITY OF NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Conkling then argued that it was the encouragement which the democrats of the South received from those of the North that caused them to commit outrages. The relied upon the Northern democracy or 1861. Did any man here believe that 8,000,000 of people without skined labor, without resources, would have waged a bloody war against 21,000,000 of people with the means to conquer beyond any other people mentioned in history had they not relied for assistance upon their party in the North? He remembered the assertions then from Southern men that the Confederate troops would be paid in coin from Bosten banks and that they would water their norses in the Hudson. The Senator from Ohio had spoken of inhuman butcheries in the South as no way to deter strong-headed men from violences by telling them that they were right in complaining of all their grievances. If the democrats wanted to deter violence in the South they could not do it by denouncing the laws of Congress. He said, on the night before the meeting of the Legislature, a man who resemided a republican member of that body was snot down in the streets of New Orieans. His resemblance cost him his lite. That showed

The Senator commented at considerable length mon the meeting of the Legislature, saving that fifty-two republicans had agreed upon whits elicity two and ne conditions that the fifty were democrats and that democrats were very pronfic in voting. (Laughter) The democrats, atter getting possession of the Legislature, compense had agreed upon whits elicity the confidence of republicans by brandishing knives and pistois

washing the story of the country of

tentiary of Nebraska were not without somebody to speak for them. Why was it that of all those who had supported the Temple of Liberty none had brought forward a resolution in regard to the use of troops at Lincoin? There had not even been a spasm of virtue here in regard to it. Mr. Conking then read from "4 Wharton." "2 Campbell." "Russeli on Crimes" and other legal authorities as to what constituted a conspiracy and riot, and argued that the courts had ruled frequently in cases where there was less evidence of conspiracy than in New Orleans, there was sufficient cause for arrest, indictment and punishment.

ment.
Without concluding his argument, at twenty
minutes past five P. M. he yielded to Mr. Sargent
for a motion to adjourn, which was agreed to, and
the Senate adjourned.

THE YACHT JOSEPHINE.

REPORT OF HER CRUISE IN THE WATERS OF THE WEST INDIES-A HOSPITABLE RECEPTION

The following is an extract of the log of the schooner Jacht Josephine, of the New York Yacht Club, Captain Lloyd Phœnix, which arrived here

on the 17th inst.:—

The Josephine sailed from the loot of Twenty-eighth street, North River, New York, on Novem-

or 7, 1874.

On November 17 she anchored off the town of San Carlos de Aguadilla, Porto Rico.

19th—Sailed for island of Santa Cruz and arrived there on the morning of the 22d.

24th—Sailed for St. Thomas and arrived same

28th—Salled for Basse-Terre, Guadaloupe, arriving December 2.

December 3—Salled for St. Pierre, Martinique, arriving on the 4th

7th—Salled for Barbados, arriving on the 9th.

15th—Sailed for Port of Spain, Trinidad, arriving on the 17th.

26th—Sailed for Laguayra, arriving 28th.

31st—Sailed for Sautiago de Cuba, arriving January d, 1875.

January 12—Sailed for Havana, arriving on the 17th.

Captain Phoenix reports the yacht as being an

17th.
Captain Phoenix reports the yacht as being an excellent sea boat and a good salier.
A HOSPITABLE RECEPTION EXCEPT BY THE SPANIARDS—
SUSPECTED OF BEING A HERALD YACHT.
The Josephine was hospitably received at all the above ports except San Carlos, in Porto Rico, and Santiago, in Cuba, where she was looked upon with suspicion. A rumor prevailed at the former port that she was the New York Herald's yacht, sent out to take observations in advance of some grand expedition in aid of Cuba.

THE CENTENNIAL STARTS IN NEW VORK

HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHED AT THE NICHOLAS HOTEL.

At last, and after much trial and travail, the United States Centennial Commission, who are to build forty-eight acres of Exhibition building, to be ready before July 4, 1876, in Fairmount Park city. The headquarters in which the New York portion of the Commission will be located will be on the second floor of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and here ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, who is finan ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, who is finantical agent, will preside over all the arrangements. Capitalists and exhibitors will be jurnished with information at these headquarters, and the bureau will always be in charge of clerks who will attend to their duties with promptness. The character of ex-Governor Bigler for probity and integrity will be a guarantee of the success of all preliminary management. To-day the headquarters of the Centennia will be open for business at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. N. M. Beckwith, Charles H. Marshail and Orestes Cleveland will assist Governor Bigler in the great work before the New York branch of the commission. There will also be a Board of Finance, composed of Abram S. Hewitt, Taomas H. Dudley, John Price Wetherslit, John Wannamaker, X. P. Snortridge and Edward T. Steel. The Advisory Committee comprises also many of the wealthiest and most induential citizens of the metropolis, among whom are Peter Cooper, John Yajlor Johnsou, William E. Dooge, James M. Brown, S. B. Chittenden, Jonathan Ogden, William L. Strong, Frederick S. Winston, William E. Pomeroy, Julius Tiemann, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Eugene Kelly, L. P. Morton, George T. Hope, Theodore Roosevelt, Frederick P. James, A. P. Darling and Samuel Hawk. The Director General is A. T. Goshorn, of Ohio, and John Weish, of Pinance, The names speak for themselves. The sum of \$760,900 is asked from the city of New York as her share of the subscription, and it is doubtin if there will be any trouble in getting it. cial agent, will preside over all the arrangements.

THE FLOATING ICE.

THE UNFORTUNATE WESTFIELD AGAIN IN DIF-FICULTY-THE BAY BLOCKADED.

ice in the rivers did not impede travel very floating up and down with the tides, and these were of such soft, air-blown ice that they were easily crushed by the prows of the ferryboats and other vessels. In the atternoon the petting rain became a new force in dissipating the ice. It honey-combed the pieces, and made them friable. so that as the action of the water threw them against each other, they crumbled at each shock. Early in the morning, however, the upper bay was jammed with immense masses of ice that were swent down the North River with the ebb tide. A large case struck the unfortunate ferryboat Westfield as sae lay moored at the Chiton landing. She was broken loose from her moor-landing. She was broken loose from her moorlanding. She was broken loose from her moorings and driven against the steamer Josephine, which say in the same slip, crushing in the planking of her broadside. The same mass was swept against a canal boat, loaded with 250 tons of from ore, lying at Reuben Lord's coal yard dock, and sunk her, the crew having barely time to save themselves by jumping ashore, losing most of their clothing, papers and other valuables. The boat was owned by the captain, who stated that her value was \$4,500, and that he had not a cent of insurance upon her. The iron ore, which was worth \$4 or \$5 a ton, will be a total loss, but the boat may be raised.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES AND ANNUAL MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Last evening the annual distribution of degrees of the Eclectic Medical College of the city took place at Association Hall. The hall was about hall full, and the platform was occupied by the members of the Faculty and several clergymen. The proceedings began with a prayer by Rev. W. P. Corbit. The Rev. Charles Laren, M. D., then made an address. The report of the Faculty was made by J. M. Cousins, M. D., and showed the school to be in a very prosperous condition. Alexander Wider, M. D., President of the Board of Trustees, after music by the organ, then conferred degrees of M. D. upon the lollowing graduates of the Medical year 1874-5:—James E. Briggs, Robert S. Galt, Vincenzo Goinowski, Thomas J. Kumer. Charles Larew, Valentine Mott Lawyer, Wilmam W. Nims, John E. Roesch, David L. Spalloing, H. G. Von Lillenschiold, W. H. Weaber, Franklin N. Wright; and upon the following the degree of "Ad Eundum":—L. H. Bone, M. D.; Roseit J. White, M. D.; Robert Hamiston, M. D.; Russeil J. White, M. D.; and upon the following an nonorary degree of "Ad Eundum":—C. T. Gleenby, M. D.; Mrs. Clemence S. Lozier, M. D. Alter this ceremony an address was delivered by Rev. W. P. Corbett, and a valenctory by F. N. Wright, D. D. With a Denediction the meeting came to an end. made by J. M. Cousins, M. D., and showed the

THE GLENDENNING CASE.

ANOTHER EFFORT TO PREVENT THE PROMULGA-TION OF SENTENCE.

Although at the late meeting of the Presbytery of Jersey City the case of Glendenning was dis, posed of finally, so far as the jurisdiction of the Presbytery was concerned, Mr. Glendenning has not yet given up the ship. His iriends in the church have thus lar succeeded in preventing church have thus lar succeeded in preventing the publication of the judgment from the pulpit of his counch. The Presoytery appointed a committee of line to conier with the trustees of the Prospect Avenue Church, to declare the dissolution of Mr. Gleadenning's pastoral relations with it and to have the judgment promulgated. Wednesday evening was named as the time for the meeting, but owing to the absence of many of the members the meeting was not held. A private meeting was held last evening at the residence of Edder Howell, the object of which was, it is understood to dispense if possible with the promulgation of the judgment. But to this the committee of the Presbytery refuse to consent. One of the edders remarked to a Haralb reporter in speaking on the subject, "You need not be concerned about the marked to it make the reporter in speaking on the subject. "You need not be concerned about the publication of the judgment from the public when that comes to pass the congregation will be so scanty that the committee will have to address the walls. That is settled." And the elder smiled, turned on his heel and walked off.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

Coroner Croker was yesterday called to No. 250 Broome street to hold an inquest on the body of William Gleish, a German, thirty-five years of age, who committed suicide the evening previous, at his restoence, or shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Deceased, who had been a carman, was thought to have been insane, THE NAVY YARDS.

Report of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

A WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Philadelphia and New London Yards Useless for the Purposes of the Department.

Senator Sargent, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, yesterday submitted to the Senate a long report, of which the following are the chief points:-

Atlantic coast for the purpose of such inquiry, make the following report:—

The may yards on the atlantic coast are at Washington, Noriolk, League island. Philadelphia, Brooklyn, New Loudon, Charlestown and Kittery. Besides these there are navy yards at Fanaacola and Mare island. The committee believe that three of these yards on the Atlantic coast may be dispensed with without injury to the service and greatly in the interest of economy—viz. the navy yards at Washington, Philadelphia and New Lonion. The reasons for this opinion will be given as we remark upon the separate yards.

For several years past Congress has hesitated to make appropriations for improvements at the navy yards rom a feeting of uncertainty as to the desirableness of retainments of the proposed of the property of the past congress has healtwelf and the second of the property of the property of the past congress of the property of the past congress of the property of the past congress of the past congress to change this teeling of uncertainty, and for Congress to change this teeling of uncertainty, and for Congress to

skilled artisans and vast stores of macrial, which the nation needs in case of war. Those ail become auxiliary to the navy yard in time of war, as available as if a part of it, and are directed by its skilled naval constructors, ordinance officers and equipment officers, added by trained foremen and mechanics. The government has the inmediate use of all the resources created by a great commerce, which find private employment and cost it mothing in their creation or use in time of peace, but which lose commercial employment at the commencement of hostitutes and become at once substituty and invaluable to the central navy yard, to which they are contigeous, and which directs, instructs and oversees their vast capacities for usefulness. All these advantages are lost by the removal of this navy yard to a point remote from New York, even if within what are called its waters. Absolute configuity to the city is necessary to remain them, the committee believe the government has a right to constitute our interests and the public welfare and neithers. He delives the work of the propriety of retaining and improving its own property, even if some private or speculative advantages and we esthereved by its yielding up its possessions. Besides considerations of the greater efficiency of the navy yard as at present located, adding to its capacities the whole constructive ability of its surroundings, by which three-fourths of our fieth would be equipped for healty and other contents of our fieth would be equipped for each of the deciment would not exist. The admitted that a 25,000,000 would not explice with a deciment of the the admitted that the appropriation most urgently demanded there is for the preservation and repair of the valuable considers of the preservation and repair of the valuable conduction that the appropriation most urgently demanded there is for the preservation and repair of the valuable conduction.

estimated to cost about \$50.000, the parties well supplied with large tools and excellent machinery, all supplied with large tools and excellent machinery. The money expended on it should be for permanent and systematic improvements to develop its capacities and make it a trst class yard in every respect. Money so expended with the well invested, and bring good interest in mational safety and bonor.

League Island, Philadekipila and Washington navy Yards.

These navy yards should be concentrated at League Island. Congress provided, by act of February 18, 1857. "that if League Island to selected, the mavy yard at Philadelphia shall be dispensed with and disposed of by the United States as soon as the public convenience will admit." Subsequent legislation has provided for the partial removal on articles from the Fniladelphia has less area than any other—less than twenty two acres—entirely too small for the parposes of the government, is much exposed to fire and its site would sell for several militors of money. He location of the yard nav remarked the growth of the circ in that direction, the undorsonded the growth of the circ in that direction, the undorsonded the growth of the circ in that direction, the undorsonded the growth of the circ in that direction, the undorsonder commercial purposes as an effectual post of the yard nav remarked the growth of the circ in that direction, the undorsonder the growth of the circ in that direction, the undorsonder the growth of the conclusive it the nitrets of the government absolutely required the place for a may yard, for local must give way to general reserve to the government absolutely required the place for a sum that will supplement the place for a sum that will supplement in stable of the old site commercially, and guarantee that it will sell for a sum that will supplement the place for a sum that will supplement the place for a sum that will supplement the place of the old site commercially, and guarantee that it will sell for a sum that will supplement the place o

League Island, when that yard is put in proper condition to do it. In washington Navy Yard as well supplied with good buildings tools and machinery, and in a better locality tor its purposes would be of great in an interest of the pairs of buildings is about the sea, being within the defences would be of great in an interest in the defences of a great city; a great manufacturing population surrounds it—skilled creation and repar of the commercial marine, and turn in the sea, being within the defences of a great city; a great manufacturing population surrounds it—skilled creation and repar of the commercial marine, and turn in the sea, being within an inchange of the sea, and has a water front of great extent and value, and its fresh water is needed to preserve our from the sea, being the being sea, and the sea of sold and a sea of sold and an interest in a course. League Island is situated in the Delaware River, below the Horswisso Sonols and immediately above the confinence of the chuyikill, and distant about four miles soult from Market street, the brinchpal cast and west street of thiladelphia. The present area of the course, the went in the proper of the confinence of the course, the brinchpal cast and to the propose of the confinence of the course, the went in the propose of the confinence of the course, the brinchpal cast and to the propose of the course, the brinchpal cast and to the propose of the course, the brinchpal cast and to the propose of the course, the brinchpal cast and to the propose of the course, the brinchpal cast and to the propose of the course, the brinchpal cast and to the propose of the course, the brinchpal cast and to the propose of the course, the brinchpal cast and to the propose of the course, the brinchpal cast and to the propose of the course, the brinchpal cast and to the propose of the course, the brinchpal cast and to the propose of the course, the brinchpal cast and the propose of the course of the course

This navy yard is favorably situated within the defences of Beston; has at its command the skilled labo and resources of a great city, and has an extensive water from, part of which has deep water and the remain

on good lines by sea and land. By reducing the number of the navy yards, as the committee propose, more funds will be available to develop those that remain, and the nation would address itself in earness to this task.

There are about sixty buildings on this yard, including foundry, saw mill, machine shop and workshops. The estimated cost of repairs of buildings is about \$40,000.

NEW LONDON NAVY YARD.

In reference to this yard the committee state many weighty reasons why it should be discontinued. It has a front on the Thames river of one mile, with a mean breadth of 670 feet. Opposite it the river channel is so narrow that an ordinary government vessel could not swing at anchor with the tide without striking on either shore, while vessels of the largest class could be turned about only with great care without striking owe and stern. Great expense would be needed to grade the grounds for the necessary works, the salt water is injurious to iron ships, the location is particularly accessible for an enemy's fleet, and must be protected for itself solely, not being near any large city, and this distance from a city also increases the difficulty of proturing labor and supplies. The committee recommend that the site be reconveyed to the State of Connecticut, from which I was a gift to the Union.

This navy yard, generally known as the Portsmouth

which It was a gift to the Union.

THE KITTERY NATY VARD.

This navy yard, generally known as the Portsmouth (N. II.) Navy Yard, is situated on an island within the boundaries of the tate of Maine, near the town of killery, with which it is connected by a tridge, and is opesite Portsmouth. N. H. The yard proper has an arcs of sixty-six acres, and an available water front of one of sixty-six acres, and tan available water front of one depth of water slong the front of this yard is greater than along any other yard in the country, and no dredgeng is ever required. In 1856 a contiguous island, called seavey's island, was purchased at a cost of \$105.00. It contains about 105 acres, and when improved will add a mile of deep water front to the vard. The yard proper nas extensive quay walls, substantially built of granite, which afford ample space for hertning vessols and landing materials of all kinds. It is otherwise well

station as a harbor of reluge for shios infected with revers from long craises in tropical climates, and the numbers of skilled workmen who have been trained in this yard and in the shippards of Maine and New Hampshire, with the abundant railroad facilities for the transportation of materials of all kinds, and a harbor easy of access and never closted with fee, are weighty considerations destructive territo nearis, the harbor easy of access and never closted with fee, are weighty considerations destructive territo nearis, the law of Southern waters, has no existence in the strong current and deep waters of the Piscataqua, and this many yara, without doubt, is the most healthy station on the Atlantic coast. The site and improvements which have been perfected have already cost the tovernment upward of \$4,000.00, and if they should be acoundouted this immense property would become comparatively valueless. The buildings and other improvements are generally in excellent condition of repair, \$10,000 only being needed to put them in thorough order.

This navy yard should be put in order for possible contingencies in the Guil of Mexico and the West Indies. A partial appropriation for the india the sectional dry dock has already been made, and there should be a further appropriation for the india the sectional dry dock has already been made, and there should be a further appropriation for robuilding the workshops, which were destroyed during the late war. Norfolk is now the most southern navy yard at which vessels can be repaired. The renascola yard at which vessels can be repaired. The renascola yard at which vessels can be repaired. The renascola yard at which vessels can be repaired. The renascola yard at which vessels can be repaired. The renascola yard at a supplied by which resources of that great city. All the conditions are presented here to create a great dockyard. There is an ample agree, but it is not needed, and would not be available, for construction or manufacturing purposes. For pair the present yard on

MRS. SARTORIS' RECEPTION.